THE Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9489. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, June 22, 1782.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On SATURDAY, June 29. will be presented,
The Tragedy of
HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.
(Altered from SHAKESPEARE by the late DAVID GARRICK, Esquire.)
The Part of HAMLET
By Mr STEWART-NICHOLSON.
AND
OPHELIA, by Mrs JACKSON.
End of the Play, a New COMIC DANCE, called,
THE WHIM.
By Mr ALDRIDGE and Miss CAPON.
To which will be added, a Farce, called,
Miss in her Teens; or, The Medley of Lovers.
Written by the late DAVID GARRICK, Esquire.
Mr ALDRIDGE and Miss CAPON are engaged to perform Two Nights more.

MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS,

DR THOMAS YOUNG IN THE CHAIR.

THE PROPRIETORS having taken into consideration, That the Manager was often much distressed by the Performers in this Theatre refusing to appear in characters which they think below their consequence; also, to go on in processions, or other occasions, where numbers are necessary in the representation of a piece; and likewise by insulting the audience, in declining, upon groundless pretences, to do their duty when the curtain is ready to draw up, whereby the entertainment of the Public is hurt, and irregularities committed, improper in a Theatre Royal.

The Meeting were unanimously of opinion, That Mr Jackson's conduct during his management of the Theatre deserves their approbation; and that he should be supported in his endeavours to oblige the Performers to do their duty: That his interest is the interest of the town; and that no Performer who refuses to do his business, or who creates any disturbance in the Theatre, should be retained in the service of the Public.

They further take the liberty of suggesting, that it is impossible to conduct the Theatre in a regular manner, if the audience, on every occasion, interpose, or suffer the accidental complaints of the Performers to be made in the House; and that their disputes or complaints should be settled like those of other men, as the law directs, without troubling the Public of this city, when assembled for their amusement. And in order to attain these purposes, they recommend to the Manager to enter into written articles with all the Performers, without exception, in time coming.

The Meeting appoints their opinion to be inserted in the newspapers.

Signed in their name, and by their appointment, by
Edin. June 18. 1782. THOMAS YOUNG.

STAY AND HABIT MAKING.

TELFAIR, STAY AND HABIT MAKER, FROM LONDON,
(Where he has been employed as Foreman for these nine years past, and last from her Majesty's Stay and Habit Warehouse),

BEGS leave humbly to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that he has now commenced business at the head of the Canongate, opposite the Excise Office, and hopes to give the most complete satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

In the execution of the various branches of his employment, he flatters himself, none will be found, upon an impartial examination, to be equal to him, especially in the following articles, viz.

French and Italian Stays,	French Waistcoats, and
Riding ditto,	Corsets.

N. B. He has likewise a method of supplying every defect in shape, unknown to any but himself, as it is entirely his own invention.

Ladies waited upon at the shortest notice.

⁂ Orders punctually obeyed, the utmost dispatch given, and all favours most gratefully acknowledged.

WRIGHT's OLD STATE LOTTERY OFFICE,

Facing the King's Mews, Charing-Cross, London.

TICKETS, SHARES, and CHANCES, in the present State Lottery of Ireland, are now selling on the very lowest terms.—This Lottery will be drawn by his Majesty's commissioners, the same as in London; and the prizes will be paid in full, agreeable to act of Parliament, bearing 91½ l. per cent. English, which makes is superior to any former Irish lottery by more than 20 per cent. Tickets are divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths.

PRESENT PRICE:
Ticket, 6 l.

Half,	L. 3 2 0	Eighth,	L. 0 15 0
Quarter,	1 11 6	Sixteenth,	0 8 6

This office has been remarkable for selling and sharing many capital prizes, particularly in the two last lotteries, one 20,000 l. one 10,000 l. two 5000 l. one 3000 l. (as being first drawn) three 2000 l. five 1000 l. and ten 500 l. And likewise a 10,000 l. last Irish Lottery, divided into chances.

Mr WRIGHT's PLAN OF CHANCES,

Which has been so highly approved of by the Public at large, being calculated on the most liberal plan for adventurers which can be offered; and those chances will be paid full English money as soon as drawn, without any deduction whatever, viz.

CHANCES *which contain* TWENTY NUMBERS, *for* ONE GUINEA.

L.	s.		L.
400	0	if the first-drawn Number in the twenty is	10,000
200	0	if the first-drawn Number in the twenty is	5,000
100	0	if the first-drawn Number in the twenty is	2,000
50	0	if the first-drawn Number in the twenty is	1,000
50	0	if the first-drawn Number in the twenty is	500
25	0	if the first-drawn Number in the twenty is	100
25	0	if the first-drawn Number in the twenty is	50
10	0	if the first-drawn Number in the twenty is	20
1	1	if the first-drawn Number in the twenty is	10
100	0	if the same as the first-drawn on the first day.	
250	0	if either of the twenty numbers is the last drawn.	

CHANCES *also of* ONE GUINEA, which exclude the 10 l. prizes.

	L.	L.		L.
If a Prize of	10,000 —	1400	If a Prize of 50 —	8
If a Prize of	5,000 —	700	If a Prize of 20 —	6
If a Prize of	2,000 —	300	If first-drawn —	150
If a Prize of	1,000 —	150	If first-drawn 10th day	75
If a Prize of	500 —	75	If first-drawn 15th day	75
If a Prize of	100 —	16	If last drawn —	150

On the above chances may be had, halves at 10 s. 6 d. and quarters at 5 s 6 d. with a just proportion of benefits.

Tickets registered at 6 d. per number, and the earliest account sent to any part of the kingdom.—The Lottery begins drawing the 24th day of June.

Orders are taken in for tickets and shares, and chances, may be had (with schemes of the whole gratis) of Patrick Anderson bookseller, Edinburgh; William Anderson, Stirling; John Gillies, Perth; Joseph Taylor, Aberdeen; James Imlach, Banff; and John Macpherson, Inverness.

During the drawing, a particular express will arrive at this office, with an account of each day's drawing.

MEETING OF RESPECTABLE CITIZENS.

EDINBURGH, JUNE 17. 1782.

IN consequence of repeated advertisements and hand-bills, setting forth, "That it would be proper for the Inhabitants of this City "to present an ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY on the late Change of MEN "and MEASURES," a number of respectable Citizens, FRIENDS TO THE CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION, met to consider of the propriety of making such an address at this time, when, after due deliberation, they came to the following resolutions:——

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSEY,

I. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that an Address on the late Change of MEN AND MEASURES should be delayed till they are better known; as experience has frequently rendered precipitate addresses ridiculous.

II. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Peace with Holland and America, the promises of which contributed so much to the CHANGE OF MEN, ARE MEASURES yet unaccomplished, and are more distant since the late Change, than at any other period, till the recent successes in the East and West Indies.

III. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the late success of his Majesty's arms belongs to the appointments and the measures of the LATE Administration.

IV. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, That the recal of the gallant and successful Admiral Rodney, in the hour of victory and pursuit, is none of those MEASURES produced by the *change* of MEN for which an address should be presented to his Majesty.

V. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, That the personal interference of a Minister, in matters of election, does not correspond with that freedom and independence of Parliament so warmly contended for, or that purity of conduct the nation was led to expect, upon a *change* of MEN; and is therefore none of the MEASURES for which a loyal address should now be presented.

VI. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, That the distinction made, between the Englishman or elector interfering in an election, and not the Minister, though one and the same person, is neither sound logic nor sound morality; and, were such system to be the rule of action, judges might dispense villany for justice, and all moral distinctions would be at an end. Therefore, that such principles in Ministers should be none of the reasons for presenting an address on the *change* of MEN.

VII. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, That the rejection of the Scots Militia Bill is no proof that this country has obtained liberal minded friends by the *change* of MEN; but that the terms on which they proposed the bill should pass were highly unjust, and would have been violently oppressive.—Therefore, that such an affront to the country should be none of those MEASURES for which an address should at this time be presented.

VIII. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, That it appears, that the only measure that can yet be made the foundation of an address since the *change* of MEN, is the reduction of his Majesty's Civil List; and as his Majesty, in all probability, has not yet thought proper to thank his servants for this piece of attention to œconomy, it cannot, with any propriety, be made the foundation of a loyal address that would be graciously received.

IX. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, That concerning the great plan of Public Economy, much had been promised, and very little performed, and that even the famous Retrenching Bill was now wonderfully retrenched since the late *change* of MEN.—That the Board of Police in Scotland had been abolished, although the Lords carried white wands, and the taking away of their salaries could not be very agreeable; yet, for *these reasons*, places of less utility had been preserved in England. Therefore, that this country has no good reason to address the Throne at present, upon account of the *change* of MEN, or their MEASURES.

X. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, That the proposed loyal address would be premature, and as it might have the appearance of insult to Majesty, it ought to be suppressed.

XI. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, That every measure that shall tend to preserve the RIGHTS of our VALUABLE CONSTITUTION, or that shall be conducive to the HONOUR, the DIGNITY, or the GLORY of the NATION, deserves the approbation and support of every good citizen; and that every member of the state should be jealous of innovations, cautious of being misled by party, and careful not to become the tool of faction.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors in July 1782, will be held at their Office, on Monday the 8th at noon.

THOMAS STEUART Secretary.

ROYAL BANK STOCK.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS of the Capital Stock of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Apply to John Campbell writer to the signet.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

No. III. PRINCE's STREET, NEW TOWN, EDINBURGH,

IS NOW OPENED for the reception and accommodation of the Nobility and Gentry, and those that think proper to encourage the proprietor, who humbly wishes for the protection of the Public to favour this undertaking, as nothing will be wanting in his power to please and oblige. And he trusts that the elegant situation, and very easy access to the Hotel, being all within itself, and that the furniture thereof being modern and perfectly new, will give universal satisfaction.

N. B. There will be every accommodation of entertainment in the Hotel, for the better conveniency of the company residing in the Hotel.

ALEXANDER STODART and COMPANY

are moved from the Exchange, to a shop in Bridge Street, being the second upon the west side below the Great Stairs to the Market.

Mr MACKELL (one of the partners) is lately arrived from London and Manchester, and has brought home a very complete assortment of the most fashionable articles for Ladies and Gentlemens wear, viz. Queens Cloths, &c. for habits, variety of the newest stripped Mussins and other Cotton articles, rich corded and stripped summer Lutestrings and Taffeties, which are the prevailing fashion at present in London, and all the variety of the most fashionable Silks, as usual.

Superfine, Livery, and other Cloths; the newest Summer Fancy Waistcoats, in Silk and other Stuffs; Black Silks for breeches of the best quality; Manchester Stuffs for ditto; Hats; White, Black, and Coloured Silk Hose; and Ladies White Silk ditto; Likewise, a complete assortment of plain white Linens, of the best fabrick, and lowest prices.

UNDERTAKER FOR ROADS.

THE Road from Ravenshaugh Burn to the town of Musselburgh is to be repaired this season in the following manner:——Fourteen feet to be stoned and gravelled. The stones upon ten of the fourteen feet to be covered fifteen inches thick, and the stones to be broke to the size of an egg, and the remaining two feet on each side to decline gradually to twelve inches, and to be broke in the same manner; and the whole fourteen feet to be afterwards covered with a coat of river gravel properly harped, three inches thick. A summer or soft road is to be left on each side of the fourteen feet, of ten feet broad. Proposals for repairing this road upon these conditions must be lodged with the Town-clerk of Musselburgh, before the 1st day of July next; and upon that day, at one o'clock afternoon, the proposals will be publicly read, and the lowest offerer will be preferred, upon his finding caution for the faithful performance of the contract.

This Day is published,
BY WILLIAM CREECH, EDINBURGH,
Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow—Angus and Son, Aberdeen—P. Bower, St Andrew's—and J. More, Dundee, by whom Subscriptions are taken in,

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A SYSTEM OF CHRONOLOGY,

CONTAINING,

1. An explanation of the principles of this science, together with an account of the most remarkable epochs, æras, and periods in history.
2. A chronological account of the most signal revolutions that have happened in every kingdom.
3. A list of several eclipses before the Christian æra, observed by astronomers or recorded by historians, and of all eclipses from A. D. 1 to 1900, with an explanatory preface.
4. A chronological list of councils, containing the title and date of every council, together with the chief subject of debate.
5. Tables and charts, ascertaining the duration of the lives or reigns of the most eminent persons in all ages.
6. A list of memorable events and occurrences, arranged in chronological order.
7. Many tables requisite in the illustration of several parts of the system.
8. A copious biographical index, in which the dates of the reigns of kings, and of the lives of remarkable men, are inserted, and concise characters of both are occasionally given.

BY JAMES PLAYFAIR, D.D.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work, now ready for the press, shall be elegantly printed on royal paper, in folio, containing about four hundred pages.

II. The price in boards to subscribers will be Two Guineas, and no money to be demanded until the book be delivered.

III. A list of the names of subscribers shall be printed.

IV. The tables and charts shall be neatly engraven on copperplates, and printed on superfine royal paper.

Proposals at large may be had of the publisher, with an account of the work.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

MR GRATTAN took notice of the bill lately passed in England, permitting a trade between his Majesty's European dominions (including Ireland) and certain places in the West Indies. He premised that he did believe, that Ireland had been included through a clerical mistake, as he had the most firm reliance on the honesty of the present Ministry, and was well convinced they had the fairest intentions with regard to this country; yet, had he concealed even this circumstance, though originating in error, he should have deemed himself most criminal; he should have deemed such a concealment a criminal concealment. He confessed, that he thought it a difficult matter to discuss every minute circumstance; and thought, therefore, it would be wrong by bringing forward such discussions, to hazard a diversity of opinions. Our security with respect to England, he said, now depends upon the faith of nations; the Royal word given to Ireland is as firm as a Parliamentary renunciation. We do not hold our constitution by a British act of Parliament; Magna Charta is our tenor; yet England has, by repealing the 6th of George I. renounced all claim to legislate for this country. England, in that repeal, has plighted to us her faith, though this act unintentionally departs from the tenor of that repeal.

Situated as I am in this country, I should be ashamed to speak as the advocate of Administration was I not satisfied they have the fairest intentions towards us; was I not satisfied that their continuance here will be of the utmost advantage to Ireland. I speak as the servant of the people, to whose esteem I am so much indebted, and whose confidence no consideration can ever tempt me to forfeit; and I take notice of this error of the clerk in England, not as wishing to create offence, but that England may see we are attentive to her acts; for if the clerks in England continue to make such mistakes, future Ministers, not so amicable to Ireland as the present, may attempt to establish them as authorities.

Colonel *Fitzpatrick* next arose. He appeared to labour under great indisposition. He said he was happy to hear the Honourable Gentleman explain what had been mentioned in a former conversation; he agreed with him perfectly, except in one circumstance, and that was, that he knew no other manner in which the business could have been satisfactorily done: there were indeed two ways, but both liable to great objection. The first would have been by general words, to mention all his Majesty's European dominions, Ireland excepted; that would have had a most invidious aspect: The other would have been, to have enumerated every other place, and omitted Ireland; that would have been no better. But the opinion which ministers in England, and ministers here, entertain of the Irish constitution, may best be known from this, That the very moment the bill in question was passed in England, the Ministry here, no doubt with the concurrence of that in England, introduced a similar bill into this House, thereby plainly acknowledging that they thought the British act of no force with regard to Ireland; and that the absurd claim, and unconstitutional exercise of an usurped power, is now banished for ever.

Mr *Flood*. I do not mean to oppose the most liberal interpretation that can be given to the bill in question, for to me it was never matter of consequence; yet I think it might easily have been worded so as not to alarm any man. Suppose it was worded thus, "All his Majesty's dominions in Europe subject to the Legislature of Great Britain:" These words certainly would have done; and as they are plain and obvious to me, a man of mean and weak capacity, I cannot think that the great and able men who compose his Majesty's Ministry could have found any difficulty in using these or other words still more satisfactory to Ireland.

But I shall leave this subject, as I have a matter of much greater importance to bring forward. I find that the final judicature is restored to the Peers of Ireland, except in the case of appeals *now before* the peers of England—could England make this exception if she did not think she had not a right to determine these particular cases? and if she had a right to determine *these*, she had a right to determine every case. We are told that the faith of England is plighted to us, that we are secured by faith of nations; every state in Europe has the same security, yet do we not see, them every day publishing manifestos, levying war, and destroying multitudes, notwithstanding this boasted faith of nations. The faith of nations admits of no appeal but to the sword—by absurd barbarism, called an appeal to Heaven.—It would ill become nations, governed by the same Sovereign, to think of such appeal—their appeal should be to the law, will any man be frantic enough to say we should reject it? will any man be frantic enough to say we should not take the best security we can obtain?—were my single voice in opposition against a million, I say we should make ourselves as secure as possible.

I speak without hope and without fear, without partiality to the present administration, or without any cause of resentment to them. I speak with the voice of truth, and I will not depart from it, though I expire under the weight of this great argument. Will you not have the utmost legal security? is the utmost legal security to be treated with contempt? You cannot have any legal security from France, or from Spain, the faith of nations must therefore supply its place, but with England the case is otherwise. Suppose then that you had obtained it, and that England, by an act of perfidy, sufficient to draw down the curse of the Almighty upon her, was again to extend the hand of oppression towards you, what would be your situation? Is

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there a nation in Europe, whose generosity, whose benevolence, whose interest would not induce them to enter into a confederacy of honour, to support the gallant associations that cover and adorn your land.—This is the very moment in which you may eradicate the ancient prejudice of England, and if you now let pass the opportunity, you may bid it farewell for ever.

I do therefore move you, that the opinion of the nine Judges of the land shall be taken upon this question,

"Whether the repeal of a declaratory act is in a legal construction, "a renunciation or repeal of the legal principle, on which that declaratory act was grounded?"

If you can obtain legal security, why should you reject it? The faith of England is not diminished by legal security, and if you can have both, why will you be content with one? I respect England as much as I respect human nature; but was it ever known, that any country ever relinquished willingly a power it had obtained over another? why then should you suppose that England possesses a degree of virtue above human nature?

Mr *Grattan*. If the security that the Honourable Gentleman desires, be a British statute, I reject it. I would reject Magna Charta under a British statute. We have not come to England for a charter, but with a charter, and we have asked her to cancel all her declarations made in opposition to it. This is the true idea of the situation of Ireland; no man will be content with less than a free constitution, and I trust no man will be frantic enough to hazard that in attempting to gain more. I should have been pleased, if the renunciation of the claim had been made; but, as it is, I think the repeal of the 6th of George I. to every ingenuous, rational and honest man, must shew that England is sincere, and by giving up the final jurisdiction, she has scarcely left a possibility of renewing her claim.—There are certain rights inherent in Parliaments, which they cannot relinquish or give up; now, though the present Parliament of Britain has renounced all claims to bind Ireland, yet a man who has a mind to argue with possibilities may say, We are not secure, because a future English Parliament may think themselves entitled to exercise a power which their predecessors could not relinquish. Thus we may go on with a spirit of insatiety, supposing ideal dangers, and finding food for perpetual discontent. As to administration, I have as little personal connection with them as the Honourable Gentleman. My stake in this country is too great, the honour it has done me, too valuable to be trifled with; I cannot have a wish, I cannot have a feeling but for the emancipation of Ireland.

Mr *Flood*. 'Tis very seldom I differ in opinion with the Honourable gentleman; when I do, it is with diffidence and much reluctance; however I am comforted, that when I did differ with him, I was right. I differed with him on the word *foreign* in Lord Buckingham's time, and though the word was then almost unanimously admitted, there is not now a man in the nation that would receive it.

Mr *Grattan* said, they did not then differ.

Mr *Flood* appealed to the debate as accurately taken. But continued Mr Flood, there is no necessity for apologizing for men's different opinion. The Honourable Gentlemen himself allows, that the renunciation would be a good thing, yet he says, that if we were to desire a renunciation, we should stand on a British statute; why then, did he desire a repeal? for if we stand on a British statute in the renunciation, we stand on a British statute in the repeal.

Suppose a man had instituted the most unjust suit against your estate, would a formal renunciation of that suit, and the pretended right on which it was grounded, be an injury to you?—Magna Charta has been spoken of; how was Magna Charta obtained? The King, who had violated the liberties of the land, was met at Runny Mead by the Barons in arms; they desired him to renounce the unconstitutional powers he had assumed; the very thing I now desire of England. The King renounced them, the deed of renunciation became a charter, and such I should esteem the English act of Parliament, which should renounce the power she formerly assumed. England had asserted that she can bind you; you assert, that she cannot; was she to agree to your assertion, then indeed her faith would be plighted, and every man must see we would be more secure. If, after this, England was again to assume authority, that would be a breach of public faith indeed; but if she only repeals without renouncing, the case is otherwise; and so convinced am I of this, that I am ready to appeal, not only to the nine Judges of Ireland, but to the twelve Judges of England.

The principle of law is this—that a declaratory law cannot make that law which was not law before—neither can it make that to cease to be law which was law before. England has then only repealed a law, DECLARING that she had a right to bind Ireland—yet several of her statutes still remain in force. I am therefore willing to appeal to the most solemn judicature, that if we are still unsatisfied, it may be known we are unsatisfied upon legal ground: And as in this, we are not only within the spirit of our Address, which never did confine us to a simple repeal of the 6th of George I. and which is sufficient for me, but also within the letter of it, which ought to be sufficient for the Honourable Gentlemen. He can have no objection to the resolution. When a man talks of a repeal implied, or of a virtual repeal, he talks of an argumentative repeal; but is he sure that he always argues rightly? or is he sure the majority of an House of Commons will always argue rightly? I scorn the idea of detracting from any man's merit, or casting censure upon any man. The idea is too shabby for me. I call God to witness, that I have no interest but my duty. The approbation of other men, is a flattering concomitant: but my great object is the satisfaction which arises to my own mind in supporting the rights of my country, and which I will support with my latest breath;—and I do adjure you by that God, who, for four years past, seems to have looked with an eye of satisfaction upon this country, that you weigh well the consequence of this resolution. And I do beseech him to assist you against the errors of those who are honest, and the machinations of those who are base.

Mr. Wilson, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Crookshank, and Mr. Martin, spoke in opposition to Mr. Flood; and, on the motion being put for the order of the day, it was carried without a division; by which the question was got rid of.

The Marine bill reported and agreed to.

Mr Gardiner, after a very excellent preliminary speech, moved, That leave be granted to bring in heads of a bill for sparing to his majesty a number of the troops assigned to remain in this kingdom, not exceeding 5000 men, for the purpose of assisting Great Britain.

The motion was agreed to.—Adjourned till to-morrow.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 18.

Whitehall, June 18, 1782.

THE King has been pleased to appoint his Grace William Duke of Devonshire, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Derby, in the room of George Cavendish, Esq; commonly called Lord John Cavendish.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 24, 1782.

WHEREAS it is supposed that several persons, who have heretofore been appointed Gentlemen of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary, may, since the last return in June 1777, be dead, or removed from their places of residence: That it may appear to the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, who of them are remaining alive, his Grace is pleased to direct that all such do, on or before the 31st day of July, 1782, transmit to Charles Herbert, Esq; Secretary, at the Lord Chamberlain's office, St James's, an account of their present places of residence.

War-Office, June 18. 1782.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, General Philip Honywood is appointed to be Colonel, vice Lord Robert Manners.

To be Colonels in the East-Indies only.

Lieutenant Colonels Thomas Adams, of 101st regiment; Thomas Jones, of 102d; Norman Macleod, of 42d; Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberston, of 78th; William Fullarton, of 98th; Gordon Forbes, of 102d; Andrew Gordon, of 101st; John Floyd, of 23d Dragoons; James Stuart, of 87th foot; Owen.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the East-Indies only.

Majors. John Campbell, of the 100th reg.; James Mackenzie, of 73d; Charles Cathcart of 98th; Henry Rooke, of 100th; Patrick Graham, of 42d; George Mackenzie, of 78th; George Hutchinson, of 98th; Thomas Nash, of 23d dragoons.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the West Indies only.

Honourable Major George Damer, of 87th reg.

To be Majors in the army by brevet.

Captains. John Squire, of 61st foot; Herbert Gwyn Browne, of 6th foot; Thomas Edgar, of 25th; Francis D'Arcy, of 48th; John Dormer Alcock, of 47th; Patrick Wauchope, of 50th; John West, of 4th foot; John Dodingstone, of 1st foot; Charles Smith, of 28th; Richard Ellis, of 66th; Peter Traille, of the Artillery; Ellis Walker, of ditto; William Johnson, of ditto; Thomas Dacres, of ditto; John Eyre, of ditto; Philip Martin, of ditto; James Lovell, of 21st foot; Adam Price, of 11th foot; James Rollinson, of 20th foot; Hunt Fitzgerald, of 35th; John Ross, of 34th; Baldwin Leighton, of 46th; Thomas Castle, of 66th; Arthur Browne, of 58th; Brereton Poynton, of 21 foot; Patrick Sinclair, of 84th foot; Richard Baily, of 62d; Richard Honourable Lord Charles Greville Montagu, of 88th.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *June* 18.

The Iris, Frazer, a navy victualler, is put into Dartmouth with the loss of her foremast, bowsprit, and head.

The Pitt privateer, of Jersey, has taken and sent unto Guernsey the Blanchette, Le Grave, from Bayonne to Guadaloupe, with wine, bale goods, &c. worth upwards of 80,000 livres.

The Sally, Hedger, from Lisbon to Gibraltar, is taken by the Sn. Isidor, a Spanish man of war, and carried into Cadiz.

The Industry, Rimmer, from Liverpool for Newfoundland and the West-Indies, is taken by an American privateer of 28 guns. Captain Rimmer is arrived at Liverpool.

The Concord, Seymour, from London to Cork, is taken and carried into Brest.

The Bridget, Gilbody, of Liverpool, has taken and sent into Londonderry, an American ship, from St Domingo to Cadiz, laden with cocoa, indigo, tortoiseshell, and dry hides.

The Fanny, Sinclair, from Carolina to London, was taken the 29th of May, between Portland and the Wright, by the Courier of Dunkirk, and carried into Havre de Grace.

The Fanny, Kirkman, from St John's to London, and Three Partners, Neale, from Southampton to Jersey, were taken the 29th ult. by the Courier of Dunkirk, near the isle of Wight, and carried into Havre de Grace.

The Goleta Aguila de Esperanza, Mendiola, from St Sebastian's to the Havannah, was taken the 17th of March, within a day's sail of the Havannah, by two privateers, and carried into Providence island.

The Dispatch, Sheldrick, from Ostend to London, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

Weymouth 15. Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, came on shore on the Beach, about 10 miles west of the island of Portland, and was almost instantly beat to pieces, the brig Two Friends, Hoolker, from Sutree for Embden, loaded with 224 muides of salt; the Captain and crew were saved.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, June* 17.

TURNPIKE TAX.

Lord *John Cavendish* rose, and desired to be permitted to defer the further consideration of the turnpike tax till Wednesday. His Lordship said, he had heard so much against the tax in that House, and still more without doors, that finding it generally disliked, he wished to take a few days to consider how far it would be practicable to fill the gap in the funds to be raised, to pay the interest of the loan, by some other imposts. At the same time, although, in all probability, money adequate to the necessity might easily be found this year, yet he wished the House to face the difficulties of the times, to see what they were, and to exert themselves manfully and effectually in providing for them. This country was no longer engaged in a war of ambition; his Majesty's Ministers had done all that lay in their power to procure a peace, and if the war was to be continued, it ought to be regarded, as it really was, as a war of necessity, and as a war the exigencies of which were indispensible: and therefore that House, and every gentleman in it, he hoped, would see and feel the case as it really stood. The great objection to the tax, as far as he had been able to collect it, was founded altogether on a most childish principle; it was no other, than that gentlemen, who were willing to pay a certain, obvious, and direct tax of one penny, scrupled to pay a farthing more. There was something so weak and so absurd in this, that he flattered himself the good sense of the House would lead them to act upon wiser principles, and instead of shrinking from the difficulties in which the country stood, they would face them, and obviate their effects by a timely, firm, and decisive provision.

The motion was agreed to.

MOTION RELATIVE TO HIGHLAND DRESS.

The Marquis of *Graham* reminded the House, that there were certain acts of Parliament now in being, that restrained the inhabitants of the northern parts of the island from wearing the sort of dress that had been the particular habit of that part of the kingdom in ancient times. He mentioned the period at which those acts passed, and the occasion that gave rise to them. He then quoted the arguments of his Majesty's present Ministers, as well those of the Right Honourable Secretary of State in that House, as those of the noble Lord in a similar office in the other, to shew that they both concurred in laying it down as one of the first and leading principles of all good governments to conciliate the affections of the people, and to win their confidence and esteem. He said it with a view to aid them in this particular, with regard to his countrymen, that he should move for leave to bring in a bill, to repeal so much of the 19th of George the Second, as restricted the Highlanders from wearing such dress as they thought proper. It was a matter which they had very much at heart, and a matter that could at this time be no object with England. He stated, that he stood up the advocate of an obedient and a loyal people; and he flattered himself his motion would meet with that liberal treatment which was the peculiar characteristic of a free and a generous legislature. He shewed, that, at the time of passing the act in question, there were three objects aimed at by those who framed the acts of Parliament in question. The principal of these, viz. the disarming of the Highlanders, was now over, the acts passed for that purpose having long since expired; he therefore must contend, that the House, for consistency's sake, must either content to repeal the laws, respecting the dress of the Highlanders, or re-enact the disarming laws. Having stated this in very elegant language, and added several pertinent observations, his Lordship moved, That the dress restriction clause of the 19th George II. be read.

It was accordingly read at the table; after which his Lordship moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the act of the 13th of George II. as relates to restraining the natives of the northern parts of Great Britain from wearing the dresses of their ancestors."

Mr *Frazer* (brother to the late General) rose and seconded the Marquis's motion. Mr Frazer spoke so low, that we could only discover that he argued strongly in support of the motion; and among other things said, when he was in Scotland, his being tied at the knees was a great inconvenience to him in going up and down the mountains.

Sir *Philip Jennings Clerke* said, he hoped the repealing act would contain a clause confining the wearing the old plaid dress to the country north of Tweed. Sir Philip said, that he remembered a man's coming with a complaint before him as a Justice of the Peace; the man was full of sorrow, and stated his case with great appearance of distress. The complaint was, that three or four Highland officers, in their country habit, came to the man's house, who was an innkeeper, had a wife not very old, and several daughters not very young. The man said, the officers being brawny, handsome fellows, he began to be jealous of his wife, and declared, that he had been forced to take a little lodging near his house, where, so far from being able to follow his business, his whole time was taken up in watching his wife and daughters. This, Sir Philip declared, was a very serious circumstance; and therefore, as well for the satisfaction of the men, as for the safety and security of the morals and virtue of the women, if the bill, when it should be brought in, did not confine the Scots dress to the north of Tweed, he would himself move a clause to that purpose.

The motion passed.

MILITIA.

Mr *Finch Hatton* introduced a *rider* on this bill, relative to substitutes being at liberty to serve again at the expiration of three years.

This occasioned some conversation and opposition. Mr Viner, Sir Edward Astley, Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, and the Secretary at War, took part.

General Conway acceding to the clause, it passed.

SUGAR REFINERS.

Alderman *Sawbridge* introduced a petition from the sugar refiners. This gave rise to a long conversation, in which Lord Nugent, Alderman Newnham, Mr Estwick, Mr Marsham, Lord Maitland, Mr Stewart, Mr Powys, and Mr Eden, took part.

Lord *Nugent* contended strenuously for the House's attending to the petition, and granting the prayer of it. His Lordship had evidently taken great pains to make himself master of the subject, and said, though it would be breaking through the act of navigation, still he would recommend the matter. The act of navigation, his Lordship declared, had been broken through in many different bills that session. At present, his Lordship stated the price of sugars in France to be but 3 s. 6 d. *per cent.* cheaper than our manufactured sugars; and he argued, that acceding to the sugar refiners' request, would lower them still more, and assist the sugar consumer.

Honourable Mr *Mosbain* said, he always supposed, that those who were likely to be affected were best able to know what was, and what was not their own interest. He observed, that the sugar consumer had not complained, and therefore wondered the noble Lord was so anxious on their behalf. With regard to the rest of the argument, he said, his only answer was, that it was the 17th of June, and too late to do any thing in so important a business.

Lord *Maitland* rose to reprobate such a reason for delaying business. His Lordship said, every man in that House owed it to his country to come there at any season and do his duty. The excuse that it was late, was no excuse with him. It appeared to be the moment for the legislature to interfere, and it ought to do so. His Lordship declared he spoke neither as an advocate for the sugar refiner nor the sugar planter, but merely as an advocate for the sugar consumer.

Mr *Powys* said, that, in the present state of affairs, that was to be attended to which was the most momentous; and the West India planters were to be preferred to the refiners. He said, that the nation being deprived of these which were her former great assistance with regard to sugar, the other islands must suffer under the fate of the war.

Mr *Eden* said, that the opinion which he held on the question was against his private wishes, and it was easy for him to see that it was against the consent of the House: According to his conviction both of public justice and public expediency, he must support the sugar refiners, with whom he had not the slightest connection, against the West India proprietors, with many of whom, as individuals, he lived in much friendship, and of whose weight, collectively considered, he could not form a stronger idea than by observing that it was sufficient to bias and govern the House of Commons in the present discussion. He had not heard one argument against the petition of the sugar refiners, except that it comes late under consideration, as if it were a reason against doing right that we have too long done wrong: He was not, however, disposed to support their whole petition; he was not yet decided as to the wisdom of importing sugar either from Ostend, or from neutral islands, but he had for some years been decided as to the clear policy of admitting captured sugars, and he never yet had heard any objection to it. The claim of a monopoly did not apply to this case, for it would lead to absurdities; at this hour, if the British flag shall be fixed in a French island full of sugars, the whole of these sugars may, by the law, as it now stands, be imported into Great Britain for British consumption; but if the cargo of a French island shall be taken at sea by a British vessel, and brought into a British port, it must be re-exported, though British property, to be manufactured in the French refineries, and that at an hour when our own refineries are proved to be in a state of ruin and bankruptcy. This, Mr Eden said, was not the policy of France, who retained the captured British sugars, and worked them up in their own refineries. Besides, a claim of monopoly implies a power to supply, and at this hour it was shewn that the supply had so far fallen short, that the sugars consumed by the poor were nearly trebled in price, and the revenue suffered a loss of above 300,000 l. a-year. He said, however, that he wished at present only for the admission of prize sugars, which might be estimated at about 13,000 hogsheads a year, and would give relief to the refiners and consumers, without materially affecting the planters; the duties, too, on that quantity would amount to about 100,000 l. a-year.

Mr Eden said, that, consonant to this opinion, he had concurred with the Irish Parliament in not laying the late additional duties on prize sugars carried into Ireland, and in that respect the Irish refineries would have an advantage over the English, as the duties now existing in Ireland on prize sugars no longer amounted to a prohibition. Mr Eden concluded by recapitulating the extensive importance of the question, as to the refineries, the coal trade, the potteries, other manufacturers, and the public revenue.

At length Mr *Dempster* moved, that the further consideration of the petition be put off for two months.

The House divided on it,

Ayes 114. Noes 31.

ARMING THE PEOPLE.

The order for the commitment of the bill for employing, arming, and disciplining certain corps or companies to defend their towns and coasts, being read, the House resolved itself into a Committee, the Secretary at War in the chair.

Mr *D. P. Coke* proposed the insertion of a clause to restrain the operation of the bill to the counties on the coasts; and, after a few words from General Conway, Mr Coke wrote a clause, and moved regularly that it be brought up.

The *Commander in Chief* opposed it as unnecessary, and altogether useless. He reminded the Honourable Gentleman, that the bill contained nothing compulsory. It forced no one person to arm; it merely enabled the Crown to pay those that did arm. With regard to embodying and arming the people, that power already belonged to the Crown, as one of its prerogatives, and had been exercised in several places in 1779.

General *Smith* thought, if the people were to be armed at all, it ought not to be done partially. He put the case, if the enemy actually effected a landing in any county on the coast, would not there existing an armed force in the next adjacent county inland, prove of extreme service, by marching them to repel the enemy?

On the question being put, the clause was negatived without a division.

From the London Papers, June 18.

LONDON.

Yesterday advice was received of Rear Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross being arrived with his squadron in the Downs, from a cruise in the north seas.

The fleet for England was appointed to sail from Jamaica the 5th of May; but as Admiral Rodney arrived there the latter end of April, it is probable they will be detained till the men of war are sufficiently refitted to see them clear of the French and Spanish islands.

It hoped by many of the merchants that no fleet of merchant ships will be allowed to sail from Jamaica till the beginning of June, as it will then give sufficient time for those which arrived there the 20th of April to get their cargoes on board, and Lord Rodney will be able to spare them a strong convoy; whereas there would not be above thirty sail for the different ports, should they sail at the time appointed.

Lord Hood has informed the board of Admiralty, by his late dispatches, brought over in the Ceres sloop, that his Majesty's squadron under his command consisted of 26 sail of the line, which he had divided and stationed as under, with a view of intercepting the enemy's scattered ships and convoys, viz.

Twelve sail of the line under his own flag, off Cape Tiberoon, to watch the motions of the Spaniards.

Eight ditto, under Rear Admiral Drake, off Ash Island; and

Six ditto under Commodore Affleck, to cruise in the Mona passage.—

From which disposition his Lordship writes, that he has reason to expect the most favourable consequences.

The Ceres sloop has brought dispatches from Admiral Hood, whose squadron occupied the whole of the windward passage, and consisted of 26 line of battle ships, and are dated the 3d of May, on board the Barfleur, o Cape Francois. Admiral Rodney had received advice of four sail of the French fleet having arrived at Curracoa, where they had stopped their leaks, and were sailed to rejoin the fleet, in company with a Dutch

man of war; he had dispatched some ships to meet them, and was in great hopes of their coming up with them. It appears that the French have lying in Cape Francois, and the different ports in Hispaniola, near 200 sail of loaded merchantmen. The letters brought by this sloop will be delivered this day at the Post-office.

We have the pleasure of informing the public, from the most unquestionable authority, that early in May, before the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton, Sir Henry Clinton announced to the army at New York, in general orders, that it had been agreed between Congress, and himself on the part of Great Britain, "That all hostilities by land were to cease."

A letter from Holland, by the way of Ostend, mentions, that the body of merchants have received a note from the States General, intimating that a peace is certainly on the eve of being concluded, first between England and Holland, and then a general one, and that the preliminaries are actually settled.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 18.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

"The order of the day being called for, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider on several resolutions relative to the administration of

PUBLIC OFFICES,

MR FREDERICK MONTAGU Chairman.

"Lord *John Cavendish* prefaced a string of resolutions relative to the regulations, as above, with observing, that several abuses had crept into the administration of public accounts, which required a speedy, effectual, and immediate reformation. The resolutions he had to propose were not of a personal, but an official nature. For the abuses which these resolutions tended to reform, were of a nature that had arisen from custom and indulgence. They had grown insensibly into their present enormity:—we therefore could not, with any propriety, attend to the crimination of delinquents, which had arisen more from Parliamentary indulgence than administrative guilt. What had been granted to any one, however inexpedient in our present situation, could not with justice be brought as a proof of guilt: It was merely a presumption of privilege. In this view he considered the great sums of money which had been known to lie, and were now lying, in the hands of our late Pay-masters General. But as what he had to propose was to prevent this happening in future, and in every species of reform every thing should be avoided that tended to inequality, he would not offer any thing that should operate either to distress or favour individuals, at the expence of the public. His Lordship then read a string of resolutions, which were most of them to the following purport:

"That it was the opinion of that Committee, that there were several offices belonging to the Board of Ordnance which would be more properly consolidated into one.

"That it was the opinion of the Committee, that a considerable balance had very improperly remained in the hands of the Pay-master General.

"That it was, therefore, the opinion of that Committee, that, to prevent this abuse of trust in the public money, that the office of Pay-master General should be rewarded by a permanent and adequate salary.

"These were followed by resolutions of a more particular, though less consequential nature.

"The foregoing resolutions caused Mr *Hussey* to rise, to make some objections in respect to the wording of the resolutions. He did not object to their principle; but he thought they did not extend to his idea of what they ought, or indeed of what he thought they were originally meant to do, by the Right Honourable author of them. (He meant Mr Burke.)

"Lord *John Cavendish* agreed to the amendments.

"The *Attorney General* said, that as something had fallen which seemed to preclude him from exercising that power from which he thought he might be called upon to act officially, he begged leave to observe, that as he had come into the office as unsolicited as it was unsuspected, and indeed unmerited, yet he should consider himself bound by the oath which he had officially given, to execute it consistent with his own principles of expediency and integrity. He hoped therefore, that no resolution of that House might preclude him from examining into the arrears of public accompts. It was his office, and he must discharge it with fidelity. However any resolution of that House might pass in extenuation of public delinquents, he should not consider himself bound by these resolutions; so that he did not wish them to be avoided, as any check upon either his principles or conduct. He only wished they might be avoided, for he considered they were extra-judicial. But, in respect to his own conduct, he should enter into the examination of the arrears and delinquencies, with that necessity which law, justice, and national expediency required. Wherever he found any sum of money in arrears, he should bring it before a court, where no resolution of that committe could, with any propriety, interfere. He would see if the law could not possess itself of that public property, which was detained by personal avarice or usury.

"Mr *Secretary Fox* said, that however he respected the intentions of the learned gentleman, finally considered; yet efficiently, he could not but make some few observations of their oppression and inexpediency. He gave the learned gentleman every crdit for his intentions; but he thought it might prove a dangerous exertion of prerogative. He did not dispute the power of bringing public delinquents to account, and to refund, yet he thought it would prove the most dangerous of all exertions in the power of imperial prerogative. It could not be supposed but he must speak as much from his feelings, as from conviction. Indeed, they were both operative in his argument. Would any person consider it a matter of justice or expediency, that he should be called to an account for those arrears which might be attributed to Lord Holland? But, to consider the subject legally, in other words, justly, it was to be considered, before a prosecution could with justice be brought against any national delinquent, (as they were so termed,) for the advantage which they had made from the use of public money remaining in their hands, he thought national indulgence constituted the innocence of the act. It was a privilege which had never yet been controuled. Every Paymaster-General had considered this privilege as merely the perquisite or advantage of their office. Indeed, there might this difference be made between Paymasters-General. Those who had happened to use this privilege when their country prospered, had that prosperity for their countenance and vindication; while these who used this privilege, when the country was in adversity, were to be condemed, by reason of the calamities to which they might be naturally considered to have contributed. But this could never be a proper principle of legal proceeding. He wished the learned gentleman would re-consider the subject. He trusted he would find sufficient reason to retract these resolutions. Not that he had arrogance or presumption enough to suppose that any thing he could say would influence the opinion or determinations of that learned gentleman. However, he still wished the learned gentleman would reflect on the dangereus tendency of such an excertion of prerogative. Did he consider that in this view the great part of both Houses of Parliament, and the most respectable families in the kingdom would be involved? He was sure; when the learned gentleman considered this, he would not see it expedient; and he thought the great principle of law was not merely a rigorous execution of right, but merely an adoption of expediency.

The *Attorney General* said, that when he said that he intended to bring on this enquiry, he did not mean to bring it forward, either as a vigorous exertion of prerogative, a personal persecution of malignity, or a wanton exertion of power. He meant it as an absolute attention to expediency.

"Mr *Rigby* said, that he should have considered it quite unnecessary for him to have said any thing on the subject, after what had fallen from the Right Honourable Secretary, if he had not considered himself somewhat alluded to by what had fallen from the learned gentleman. He desired to inform the learned gentleman, that no one could have a greater respect for him than he had. He considered him as great a man as ever existed in his profession. So that he could not help wishing the learned gentleman to be determinate in respect to his intentions respecting him. If he was really to be the object of his procedure, he wished to have that notice which might be necessary for the accompt and vouchers to be prepared.

"Mr *Hussey* said, That whatever might be the intentions of gentlemen in bringing forward this reform, unless they prosecuted it with firmness, consistency, and permanency, all their pretences of reform that lay upon their table would prove merely waste paper. They had pledged themselves to the people for actual reformation, and they were not to be deluded by pretences.

"The *Solicitor* said, That he was so far from considering the subject as a matter of legal prosecution; but he would never give it his countenance. Nor did he think his learned friend would adopt any principle of conduct before he had spent many and many days on its expediency. He was certain it would not be entered upon without as great a conviction of its justice as its expediency.

"Mr *Cornwall* spoke very pertinently upon the mode of altercation on a subject in which every person was agreed. He was assured that it could never be thought the Learned Gentleman's intention to prosecute those whose acts had merely arisen from our own legislative indulgence. He, therefore wished gentlemen would more consider the principle of a debate than to enter into a mere discussion of non-existent arguments and principles.

"Colonel *Barre* spoke in favour of what the Attorney General had observed.

"Mr *Burke* also spoke in defence of his own mode of reform, and the inconveniencies attendant the prosecution of such reformation.

"On the latter resolutions, there arose a conversation between Mr Rigby, General Conway, Mr Baker, and others, respecting the necessity of Mr Rigby immdiately possessing the Public with the balance he is said to hold in his hands, of between 6 and 700,000 l. of the public money.

"The House adjourned.

"To-morrow, the further Exchequer loan bill—the American peace bill—the East-India Company bill—the bill laying an additional duty on salt—the insurance duty bill—the Contractors bill—the bill for continuing the act relative to the Commissioners of Public Accounts—the Revenue officers bill—the indemnity bill—the silk and woollen bill—the bill for rectifying a mistake in the tea act—the Edinburgh market bill—and twenty other public and private bills, will receive the Royal assent by virtue of a commission which is to pass the Great Seal for that purpose.

"This day, counsel were called to the bar of the House of Peers, to be heard on the appeal, wherein James Cooper and others were appellants, and Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. and others, respondents, when, after a full hearing of counsel, the interlocutors complained of were affirmed.

"This day, Mr R. Smith made a report from the East-India Select Committee. The report was read, a sufficient number of copies ordered to be printed, and the report, upon motion, directed to be taken into further consideration on Monday next. The same gentleman afterwards presented another report, which was ordered likewse to be printed."

Lieutenant Robert Hart, in the East-India Company's service, died in Bengal, 28th October 1781.

Upon the 7th curt. died at Kincraig, in Inverness-shire, Mrs Mackintosh, spouse to Capt. Lachlan Mackintosh, younger of Balnespick.

On Tuesday last, died at Fountain Bridge, Mrs Reid, widow of the late Mr Robert Reid, writer to the signet.

Dame Barbara Maitland, Lady Gibson, died at Inveresk, Wednesday last.

Oliver Coult of Auldhame, Esq; died at his house in Inveresk, on Wednesday evening the 19th instant.

Died at Buchlyvie house, Fifeshire, on the 19th instant, William Wemyss of Cuttlehill, Esq; aged 84.

Yesterday forenoon, the Lord Provost received the following by express. Immediately after which his Lordship transmitted copies of them to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and likewise to the Hon. Captain Murray, commander of his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, now in Leith Roads.

MY LORD,

I TAKE the liberty to send your Lordship by express, the intelligence that I have received of a privateer, which, for some days past, has done much mischief to the shipping, as well as greatly distressing the inhabitants of some of these Islands; the particulars thereof, your Lordship will partly see from the inclosed.

As the privateer is still in sight, and from appearances attempting to get to this place, which we have great reason to apprehend, the Captain having avowed his intentions to plunder it; your Lordship may easily conceive, what our situation must be, being without any means of defence whatever.

Yesterday this privateer was seen working into a bay about a mile from this place, but upon seeing a vessel in the offing, put about after her, and your Lordship will see from the inclosed, that she soon took her.

In this situation, I have humbly to request, that your Lordship will be pleased to make application and use your interest with, the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in Leith Roads, and the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland, to send us some speedy and effectual relief; otherwise, the consequences must be fatal to many of his Majesty's loyal subjects in this country. I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

Kirkwall, 13th June 1782. JOHN RIDDOCH, Provost.

The following are the inclosures referred to in the above letter.

Dear SIR,

All the information I can give, with respect to the privateer, is, that she landed her boat and men at the North Kirk in South Ronaldshaw, and took Mr Heddle and Mr Wier's watches. Refers to Mr Heddle for his account. The privateer then came through the Frith, and passed this bay to Hope Sound, when they soon perceived a sloop above Hunda. The boat was manned, and went to the sloop, and brought her alongside of the privateer, then took off her rigging, cut her mast, and this morning sunk her off Hope. They say she had in Mrs Moodie's bear, and belonged to Mr Cruickshank. Last night, their boat landed at the Hope, with nine men, plundered Mess. Smek, and returned immediately to their vessel with their plunder: And this morning a boat's crew landed again with nine men, took a great deal of wearing apparel from Geo. Richan in Hope, with blankets, &c. then they went to the hill and shot some sheep, swine, and an ox of James Gray's in Roberry, with a milking cow, which they carried on board, and a good deal of their linen, &c. from him, with his coat he had on his back, and carried off other things from some other people that I am not sure of. The privateer loosed about 12 o'clock this day, and stood for the Frith after a brig, which I hear she came up with east of the Pentland Skerries. This is all I know of her. Thank God, none of them came near me; but we are all afraid she may return. I have sent your express to Mr Heddle, and am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

JOHN SANGSTER.

Wednesday, June 12. 1782.

SIR,

The privateer is a cutter of clinker work to the bends, and carries 18 guns, besides swivels. The officers I saw all spoke good English. I went to the south parish, and saw her pass through the Pentland Frith to the eastward, at 10 o'clock, and after I came back here I saw her take a brig which came from the westward, and both are yet in sight at the back of the Pentland Skerries. I look for them to come back with my watch. I am your's, &c.

Cletts, June 12. 1782. JOHN HEDDLE.

P. S. A boat from this island went on board yesterday, and they kept one of the crew for a pilot, who they set ashore before they sailed from Hoxa; and they plundered the money and bonnets of a crew of another boat. They took four guineas from Peter Dass.

John Riddoch, Esq; Provost, Kirkwall.

In addition to the above intelligence, an affidavit from a public officer has been received by this day's post, dated Wick, 12th June, stating, that, on the 11th, he observed the said privateer capture a smack-rigged vessel, about three o'clock that morning, off the Noss-head, and next day, at twelve o'clock, he saw her capture a three masted vessel, coming out of the Pentland Frith, steering E. S. E. which appeared to be a merchantman. Immediately after being captured, the prize was observed to steer a course S. S. E. and the privateer E. N. E. the wind then N. N. W. The privateer, which appears to be Dutch, is a large vessel; all her sails new; has a standing topsail yard; a double topping lift to her boom, and her main mast rakes very much aft.

Wednesday afternoon, sailed from Burntisland Roads his Majesty's ship Belle Poule, with the following transports under her convoy, for Portsmouth:

Providence, of Scarbro', Fowler; Syren of Sheilds, Milford; Jane, of London, Jacks; Cambden, of London, Hoare; and Farmer, of London, Ferring,—with Hanoverian troops on board.

Yesterday, sailed from Leith Roads on a cruize, the Lively and Leveret privateers of London.

G. C.'s favour is received, and shall, if possible, have a place in our next.

The Strictures on the meeting in Mary's Chapel on Thursday last, for the purpose of addressing his Majesty on the change of Ministry, are too pointed and severe. We beg leave likewise to decline inserting any names which have been procured to that address, however respectable. When it finds its way to St James's, no doubt the new Ministry will be proud of publishing all the names in the London Gazette.

The SOLDIER, *a* TALE, *and several other essays are delayed for want of room, for which we crave the indulgence of our correspondents.*

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 18. Robert, Strong, from Dysart, with salt.
Betty, Peattie, from Anstruther, in ballast.
19. Katty Anne, Sangster, from Gardenstone, with grain.
Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, with ditto.
Brothers, Kennedy, from ditto, with ditto.
21. Countess of Hyndford, Johnstone, from Glasgow, in ballast.
Lady Grant, Malcolm, from Kirkcaldy, ditto.
May Duncan, M'Kenzie, from Dundee, ditto.
Nelly, Sclanders, from Carron, with goods.
Nelly, Clark, from Limekilns, with coals.
Oughton tender, Ross, from Dundee, arrived in the Roads.

LOYAL ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

MARY'S CHAPEL, JUNE 20. 1782.

PURSUANT to advertisement of the 17th current, a Meeting was this night held in Mary's Chapel, of a number of Gentlemen, Citizens, and others, inhabitants of this metropolis, for the purpose of presenting a Loyal Address to his Majesty, on the late CHANGE of MEN and MEASURES; when after an excellent Speech from the Learned Gentleman who presided on the occasion, upon that VALUABLE PRIVILEGE of EVERY BRITISH SUBJECT, confirmed by the CLAIM of RIGHT, to petition and address the Throne; the business was begun, and the address signed by a respectable number. But as many who people approve of the measure could not attend at the hour appointed, and many others who called last night could not get access, the Address will lie on the table a few days longer; to be signed betwixt the hours of twelve and three o'clock afternoon, when the Chapel will be kept open for the purpose.

King's Park, June 22. 1782.

GEORGE HINMARS returns his grateful thanks to such families in Canongate and elsewhere, who were so kind as countenance him in his Flesh Market last season. He has now fitted up a convenient Market in Young's Street, Canongate, and hopes still to have the countenance of his former friends, and such others as may find the place convenient. He opened his Market this day, and will continue the same every Edinburgh Market-day. He flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction, being determined to have the very best of goods.

N. B. Ewe Whey will be had at seven o'clock mornings and evenings, at 4 d. per pint, and that to the first of September next, at the milk-house in the Park.

WANTED a YOUNG MAN to serve as Valet-de-chambre, or Butler. He must possess the qualities necessary for each of these stations. His sobriety and honesty must be unexceptionable. Apply to George Montgomery, at Montgomery and Steele's, Prince's Street, New Town, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD, a STRONG GELDING, fit for any weight, and a LADY's GALLOWAY, without fault or blemish. They will be put up to roup on Monday the 22d day of July, at one o'clock afternoon. The horses may be seen at William Drysdale's, head of the Horse Wynd, every Monday, from ten in the morning to six in the evening, until the day of sale.

JUDICIAL SALE ADJOURNED.

THE SALE of the Lands of COOL and BLAIRS, parts of the Estate of BARHOLM, is *adjourned* to the 24th day of July next.

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

THE Noblemen, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Heritors of the county of Linlithgow are desired to meet at Linlithgow, upon Friday the 28th day of June current, by twelve o'clock noon, to consider of an address to his Majesty.

This by order of a Meeting held on the 4th June 1782, is intimated by JA. TAYLOR, CLERK.

SALE OF A TENEMENT IN LEITH.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Thursday the 27th day of June current, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon, in the house of Robert Maving vintner in Leith.

The TENEMENT of LAND and HOUSES, lying in the Sheriff-brae of Leith, possessed by Malcom Drummond and others, and belonging to William Paton senior, late shipmaster there.

The articles of roup, with the inventory of the progress of writs may be seen in the hands of James Lee tailor in Leith; and the progress itself in the hands of Alexander Grant writer in Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE Mansion house of DOULOCH, and offices, to be let for one or more years, as shall be agreed upon. The House is pleasantly situated upon the great road to Perth, one mile north from Inverkeithing, and two miles east from Dunfermline. It contains six fire rooms, besides several closets, and other conveniencies. There is a good garden adjoining to the house, consisting of about an acre of ground; and the tenant can be accommodated with as much ground as he will want.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Mowbray, at Cockarnie, by Aberdour, or Robert Trotter writer to the signet.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 16. Anne, Don Blair, from Dublin, in balast.
18. Cumbrass cutter, Captain Crawford, from a cruise.
Amelia, Johnston, from Dublin, with goods.
20. Bee, Lamont, from Dumfries, with meal.
Nancy, Maclea, from Lairn, with limestones.
Industry, Broadfoot, from Whitehorn, with oats.

SAILED,

June 15. Elisabeth, Porter, for Liverpool, with goods.
16. Walter, Hastie, for St Lucia, with ditto.
19. St Johns, Laurie, for Newfoundland, with goods.
Elisabeth, Blair, for Dublin, with ditto.
Cumbrass cutter, Captain Crawford, for a cruize.
Excise cutter, Captain Gelly, for a cruize.
20. Satisfaction armed ship, on a cruise.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 17. Countess of Hyndford, Johnstone, from Leith, for Glasgow.
18. Mary, Dick, from Alemouth, with grain.
Success, Ferrier, from Stockton, with ditto.
19. Good Hope, Peder Olson, from Norway, with timber.
20. Jean, Brown, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.
Nelly, Falloch, from ditto, for ditto.

SAILED,

19. Morning Star, Cowston, for Torryburn, in ballast.
Concord, Thomson, for Alloa, with ditto.
Elisabeth, Cassie, for Borrowstounness, with ditto.
20. Agnes, Higgins, for Alloa, ditto.
Alexander and Margaret, Stark, for ditto.

SALE OF LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE, &c.

THE Lands and Estate of COLQUHOUN GLENS, and feu-duties and Superiority of the Lands of Easter Glens and of Wester Culmore, lying in the parishes of Balfron and Gargunnock, and shire of Stirling, are to be sold by the Trustees to whom the same are disponed.

The free rental at present is about 220 l. The tenants pay cess and public burdens, also the stipend and schoolmaster's salary, except for the Mains.

The Lands of Colquhoun Glens are half-way inclosed and subdivided, and the strips of young planting on both the higher and lower grounds are in a thriving condition. The four wester farms can be inclosed and subdivided at a small expence (there being abundance of free stone quarries in every part of the estate) which would bring a very considerable rise of rent. The whole lands are capable of great improvements, and there are inexhaustible lime-quarries just at hand.

There is an excellent mansion-house and garden of modern taste on the estate, commodiously supplied with water in pipes; also, office-houses of the best kind, built a few years ago, at considerable expence, all of which are in good order.

The estate lies south of the great road betwixt Stirling and Dunbarton, within seven computed miles of Stirling, and within two of the market and post-town of Kippen, and little more from the Bridge of Freu over Forth, well situated for fish and game of all sorts, with which the estate partly abounds.

The Lands and Mansion-house, &c. will be shown by applying to Robert Kay or William Robertson residing at Glens; and offers by those inclining to purchase are desired to be lodged with, or sent to, James Wright writer in Stirling, factor on the estate, any time betwixt and the first of August next 1782.

The estate and superiorities afford a sufficient qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Stirling; and the lands are low valued, whereby the cess and public burdens bear a light proportion to the rent.

As also, there is to be SET, several HOUSES in the city of Glasgow, which bring 50 l. Sterling of yearly rent; and will be shown by applying to Mr Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, who will receive offers with respect to these.

N. B. If no adequate offers are made betwixt and the said first of August next, a sale by roup, in whole or in lots, will thereafter be advertised.

BY ADJOURNMENT, AND PRICES REDUCED.
LANDS OF BLAIRNGONE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th of June current, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

These FOUR SIXTH PARTS of the said Town and Lands of BLAIRNGONE, with the Teinds thereof, which pertained to the deceased Robert Alice, in one lot, at the upset price of 2116 l. 6 s. 2 d.

AS ALSO,

ANOTHER SIXTH PART of the said Town and Lands, with the teinds thereof, pertaining to Edward Rutherford of Pathmill, in a lot by itself, at the upset-price of 529 l. 1 s. 8 d.

These upset-prices are at the rate of twenty-two years purchase of the lands, being 24 l. 0 s. 11 d. for each sixth part, free of feu-duty, cess, and other public burdens, as mentioned in former advertisements. —And, in case no person offers these sums, the upset-prices will be lowered by the exposers, in terms of special powers given them to that effect, and immediately thereafter exposed again to sale at such reduced prices.

The conditions of roup, rental, and progress of writs, are to be seen in the hands of Mr Edward Rutherford writer in Edinburgh; and Mr John Taylor coal-grieve at Blairgone will show the lands.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st day of August next, at twelve o'clock noon,

All and whole the four-merk Land of old extent of WESTER OVERTOWN, with four acres of BALGREEN, lying in the parish of Avondale, near to the town of Strathaven, in the county of Lanark, consisting of about 170 acres of very good arable land, set partly in grass and partly in tillage for the years 1781 and 1782, at 198 l. sterling yearly. There are also about 10 l. sterling of feu-duties.——As also,

The forty-four shilling five-penny half-penny Land of old extent of NETHER WELLWOOD, and the sixteen shilling eight-penny Land of old extent of NETHER PRIESTHILLS, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the parish of Muirkirk; and the half of the ten shilling Land of OVER TARREOCH, adjoining thereto, lying in the parish of Auchinleck and county of Ayr. These lands are of great extent, of good sheep pasture; and there is a good dwelling-house and offices on Wellwood.

The lands of Overtown will be shown by William Hutchison there; and Wellwood and Nether Priesthills, by Alexander Bell and Andrew Jamieson, the herds.

Those who incline to purchase privately, may apply to Archibald Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, Robert Sym clerk to the signet, or Claud Marshall writer in Glasgow, who will also show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

A Neutral Vessel for Hamburgh.

THE
FRAU MARIA,
Captain HANS CHRISTIAN HOLTZ,
Is now at Leith, taking in goods for Hamburgh, and will sail in a few days.
Apply to Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

AT LEITH FOR LONDON,
THE GUSTAVUS,
PETER CROUDEN MASTER,

WILL sail 1st July with or without convoy. For freight apply to the master on board, or Allan, Steuart, and Company, merchants in Leith.

The vessel has good accommodation for passengers, and sails remarkably fast.

SUCH as have any Claims on JOHN HUMBLE Plumber in Edinburgh, lately deceased, are desired forthwith to give them in to Messrs Thomas Fyres or Charles Robertson, Prince's street, trustees under the settlement of the said John Humble. And the debtors of Mr Humble will please pay to them the debts due from them without delay.

THAT upon Tuesday the 15th day of July next, there is to be SOLD by public and voluntary roup, within the dwelling-house of Mrs Lyon vintner in Dundee,

That neat and pleasantly-situated Dwelling House at the west end of St Magdalen's Yard, within half an English mile of Dundee; together with the Garden and Ground adjacent thereto. The dwelling house consists of a kitchen, two bed-rooms, bed-closet, and pantry, in the ground flat; a neatly-finished dining-room, two neat bed-rooms, a bed-closet, in the second flat; two ceiled bed-rooms, and large garret in the upper storey. There is also a convenient barn, byre, and stable, with a small house possessed by John Scott gardener. The garden and ground, which lie connected with the house, consist of better than four acres, and is pleasantly situate on the north banks of the Tay, and has an extensive prospect of the river Tay and the country adjacent.—The roup to be between the hours of three and four o'clock afternoon.

Any person inclining a private purchase betwixt and the day of roup, will apply to James Anderson writer in Dundee.

The purchaser, if he inclines, may enter to the whole of the dwelling house, and part of the garden and ground, immediately.

DISTILLERY.

TO be SOLD or LET, for such a term as may be agreed on, and entered to immediately,

A DISTILLERY on the Estate of BLACKBURN, which, for every kind of convenience, is one of the completest in Scotland of its dimensions. It consists of a malt-barn, 80 feet long, with lofts above, a good steep adjoining, a malt kiln upon the best construction, a barley mill and malt rollers on the same wheels; still-house, supplied with constant water from the mill-lead; a byre for between twenty and thirty cattle; a stable for four horses; and a good cellar, and place for a brewhouse; also a place for swine; forming a court which incloses the whole work.—There are also houses for servants adjoining the work.

The whole premisses are new, and in complete repair; and the tacksman, if he chuses, may be accommodated with a Farm of from one to three hundred acres of land contiguous to the distillery.

No place can be better situated for carrying on an extensive business, it being eighteen miles from Edinburgh, and twenty-six from Glasgow, on the great road by the Kirk of Shotts, lying between Livingstone and Whitburn, in a country plentifully supplied with barley.

For particulars, apply at the distillery, or to James Moffat innkeeper in Blackburn, who will show the work.

A FARM IN FIFE TO LET.

TO be LET by public voluntary roup, within the house of James Edinton in East Wemyess, on Thursday the 5th of July next, at twelve o'clock noon,

The FARM called *TILLYBREAK*, containing 366 acres of land, all arable, and very improveable, lying on the banks of the water of Orr, within two miles of the sea, three miles of Kirkcaldy, and six of Kinghorn. This farm is subject to no coal-leading, or uncommon burdens, and will be let whole, or in two separate possessions, for nineteen years from Martinmas 1782.

The grieve at Wemyss Castle will show the lands; and the articles of roup to be seen in the hands of James Wilson, at Kirkland, near Leven.

LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE,
PART OF THE EARL OF ERROLL's ESTATE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on the 17th day of July next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The whole LANDS and FISHINGS in the parish of Slains that belong to the Earl of Erroll.—Together with the PATRONAGE of the United Parishes of Slains and Furvie.

As also, the LANDS of LUDQUHAIRN, which lie in the parish of Langside, and barony of Kellie.

Intended purchasers may apply to John Wauchope writer to the signet, George Moir, Esq; of Scotstown, at Aberdeen, or Mr Alexander Ellis writer in Peterhead.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF KILSYTH,
PART OF THE YORK BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, on Wednesday the 7th day of August next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands, Lordship, and Estate of KILSYTH, lying in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, all in one lot.——This estate was, in 1727, let by the York Building Company to Mr Campbell of Shawfield, for 99 years, at 500 l. per annum.——The lands measure about 7858 acres. The superiorities of the estate will give the purchaser considerable parliamentary influence in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton.

The upset price is only 12,500 l. being 25 years purchase of said tack-duty.

Plans of the estate, with the articles of sale, to be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet, or of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of session, clerk to the sale.

JUDICIAL SALE,
By authority of the Court of Session.

THERE is to be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 2d day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

That Large, Elegant, and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, being No. 14. in Prince's-street, New Town, as presently occupied and possessed by Mr Alexander M'Kenzie writer to the signet, at the proven yearly rent of 72 l. 5½d. Sterling, after all deductions. The upset price 1224 l. 7 s. 5½d. Sterling.

This house is most substantially built, and contains 11 fire-rooms, besides several large dressing closets, garret rooms, and a variety of other conveniencies, fit to accommodate a large family. In the sunk area there is a water pipe, water closet, cellars, &c. and behind the house there is a shade so divided as to answer various purposes. The dining-room and drawing room are each 30 foot long by 20, and the other rooms in proportion.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of Session, or Alexander Gray writer in Edinburgh.

A House, Coach-house, Stable, Garden, &c.
AT LEITH—FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Lawson's Coffeehouse in Leith, upon Friday the 28th June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE, STABLE for six horses, two GARDENS, Gardener's House, and Area adjoining the dwelling-house.—These subjects were long in possession of the family of Balmerino, all lying in the Kirkgate of Leith; and the purchaser may have possession immediately after the sale. The house is fit to accommodate a large family; and, independent of it, the front of the buildings to the street is 150 feet, which may be sold or feued to great account. The garden, which fronts the Links, is 363 feet in length; which also may be feued or sold in lots for building, and still reserve sufficient garden for the present house.

James Niven gardener will show the premisses; and for further particulars, application may be made to George Leith writer, George's Square, Edinburgh.

HOUSES TO BE SOLD.

TWO neat-finished HOUSES, lately built, situated upon the west side of the new road to Leith, fronting the street that leads to Lady Charlotte Erskine's. They consist of a handsome dining-room and drawing-room, with five bed-chambers, kitchen, and every other conveniency for the accommodation of a family. There is likewise a garden to each house, containing near a quarter of an acre of ground, and a well of very fine water.

The situation of these houses is remarkably pleasant, commanding a variety of extensive and delightful views; and they are within a very few minutes walk of the end of the Bridge.

Apply to Andrew Dick mason.

SALE of LANDS in FORFAR-SHIRE,
By Adjournment——Upset Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 27th of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of OVER PITFORTHIE, and others after mentioned, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of OVER PITFORTHIE, and part of the Lands of CALDHAME, lying within the parish of Brechin and shire of Forfar, about one mile from Brechin. The yearly rent of these lands is about 150 l. sterling, converting the victual at 10 s. per boll; but for crop 1785, and during the remainder of the lease of the Mains, the tenant thereof is bound to pay 10 l. sterling of additional rent. The lands are of a good soil, and there are proper farm-houses and office-houses for the accommodation of the estate. The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.—For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset-price of this lot is now reduced to 3000 l. sterling.——The purchaser of the above lot will be entitled to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT II.

The Lands of MUIRLAND-DEN, lying within the said parish of Brechin and shire of Forfar, about a mile distant from Brechin. These lands are only about 10 l. sterling of yearly rent. On this lot there is a large plantation, mostly of fir, with some other wood of different kinds, which, by a survey lately made, is valued at 300 l. sterling. The lands have also been lately measured, and consist of about 70 acres. Muirland-den holds of the town of Brechin, for payment of 1 l. 1 s. 3d. sterling of feu-duty.—The upset price of this lot is to be 400 l. sterling.

LOT III.

The Lands of NEWTON, lying within the parish of Strickathrow and shire of Forfar. These lands consist of near 200 Scots acres, a considerable part of which is arable. As this estate has been for these several years past in the possession of the proprietor, there is a considerable improvement made on it, by inclosing with stone-dykes, and partly with earth fences. There is also a convenient steading for the accommodation of the farm, which a purchaser may have immediate access to. The lands lie within two miles of Brechin. This lot holds of the Crown, and the proprietor thereof has right to the teinds, which are valued.—The upset price of this lot is to be 1100 l. sterling.

The progress of writs, which is clear, the articles of roup, and the tacks of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of James Hay clerk to the signet.

For further particulars, persons intending to purchase may apply to John Lyon of Kinnaird, Esq; at Dundee; to William Smith, Esq; of Forret at Montrose; to Mr John Smith, at Brechin; to the proprietor, at Newtonmill; or to the said James Hay; and the grieve upon Newton will show the different lands.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE,
AND HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 5th day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LATHRISK and FREUCHIE, with the Superiority of some acres in Auchtermuchty. The Lands of Lathrisk and Freuchie contain about 700 acres, mostly inclosed and subdivided by ditches and hedges and stripes of planting, and lie within a mile of the town of Falkland, in the centre of the great cattle-markets in Fife, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Forthar Lime Hill, and the Marle pit at Bow-house, where marle is sold at 4 d. per boll. There is a neat mansion-house on the estate, with a complete set of offices, a large kitchen garden, surrounded with a high brick wall and orchard, both stored with fruit-trees of the best kinds; and all the farm-houses are in good condition. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 1151 l. Scots. The lands of Lathrisk are mostly set in grass this year, and all out of lease, except the Mill and Mill-lands under tack for two years yet to run. The present free rent, after all deductions, is 654 l. Sterling, exclusive of the mansion-house and offices, pigeon-house, and grass in the plantations and stripes of about thirty acres, where the trees are in a very thriving condition. The upset price to be 10,800 l. Sterling.

II. A HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, possessed by Sir James Campbell, consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars, insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance at 4000 l. Scots, or 333 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, and the premium paid up.

III. A HOUSE fronting the High Street, at the head of Morrison's Close, being the fifth storey of Sym's Land, consisting of two rooms, bed-closets and kitchen, insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, at 1290 l. Scots, or 107 l. 10 s. Sterling, and the premium paid up.

IV. A HOUSE being the second storey of the new land at the head of Cant's Close, consisting of a handsome dining-room to the street, three bed-rooms and kitchen, with cellar entering from the close, possessed by Mr Bow merchant.

For particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, plans, rental, &c. And George Barclay overseer at Lathrisk will show the estate.

JUDICIAL SALE,
Upset Price reduced to Three Thousand Pounds.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 28th June 1782, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The LANDS of WATERSIDE, LANDS of PENFILLAN, and MILL of CAPENOCH, called KEIRMILL, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Orr writer to the signet, all lying within the parish of Keir, and sheriffdom of Dumfries.

By the proof of the rental led before the Court of Session, the rent of the whole lands and mill is ascertained to be	L.	207	4	4
Feu-duties, stipend, school-salary, &c.		8	1	5
Free rent,	L.	199	2	11

Part of the lands have since fallen a little in their rents, upon sets from year to year; but it is expected they will again rise upon permanent leases.—Upset price of the whole only 3000 l.

The teinds of the whole lands are valued, and almost entirely allocated to the ministers. These Lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Scar, and command a fine prospect of that water, and of the river Nith, for several miles. They lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten miles of Sanquhar, and two miles of the village of Thornhill, and may be improved, at a small expence, as they are within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kill. There is a genteel modern mansion-house upon the lands, with good offices, garden, orchard, &c. There is also a good deal of growing timber.

The Mill of Capenoch was built within these few years, and has an extensive thirle; and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but also wheat and barley.

The purchaser will have right to the superiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterside, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

The articles of roup, rental, &c. are to be seen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick one of the depute-clerks of Session, or John Tait junior writer to the signet, west end of Prince's Street, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup and rental are also lodged with John Aitken jun. writer in Dumfries.—Persons who desire further information, may apply to Mr Tait or Mr Aitken.

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